

EUROPE SHOCKED AT GAY DOINGS OF SPANISH KING

PRIS.—Leopold is dead; long live Alfonso!
Albeit they sat and ailed not on the same throne, one has succeeded the other, and there is another demonstration of the insuperable significance of "le roi est mort; vive le roi." One passes; some weep; some rejoice; the big world spins and cares not at all; another succeeds and supplants. When Leopold died he had reached that age and senescence where the crown of wild olive might well have circled his head. Instead he wore into the grave the crown of wild oats. That he wore, too, the crown of the Belgians was to him incidental. He could not pass either the Belgian or the olive circlet to the young Bourbon, but he did leave him the oaten wreath.

The scandal is all over Europe. Paris, which has a million recording eyes, knows that the young Spanish throne holder is such a blade as Paris likes to have drawn in its pleasure places. London has known the gayety of Alfonso's humors. Madrid and La Granja? Yes, Alfonso has even been indiscreet; the philanderings have got back home. The neighbors and female relatives are talking in hushed undertones across the "back fences." And what are they saying? Well, what can one say of a king? Is he not royal and is not royalty supposed to have reserved for himself some rights? True enough they chased the callow little Manuel out of Portugal for just such escapades, as Mlle. Deslys is herself willing to admit for purposes of publicity, but then, that affair was just the last straw. Perhaps they shall shoot at the heels of Alfonso for much the same reason one of these days; they get restless in Spain often enough.

Who needs to be reminded of Cleo de Merode, the Paris beauty and dancer on whom Leopold lavished gifts and ancient love? Mlle. Merode does not. In Paris, with no such lovers to flatter her now, she is comparatively poor and bitterly neglected. Who needs to be told of the many other gay and pretty Parisians who knew the late kindled ardor of the king of the Belgians?

And no one needs to be reminded of the Baroness de Vaughan, that daughter of a concierge and a brothel, whom Leopold established in a palace, just a gentle stroll from his own Lacken, who is the mother of his reputed children; upon whom he showered titles, wealth and largesse, and to whom he left the bulk of his great private fortune? As long as men still talk of the indiscretions of kings, Leopold and the janitor's daughter will not be forgotten.

At the beginning of this story of Alfonso's little gallivantings let it be said that he has done nothing to hold

so, was the object of much Castilian bitterness. The social notables of the country, in which nearly everyone is either an aristocrat of high breeding or an actual peasant, opposed her with no little show of spleen. It was even asserted that His Most Catholic Majesty, a Bourbon, and by the same token, in his opinion head of the most royal of European houses, was allying himself with a much inferior race, with a woman in whose antecedents had been a dancer. The dons forgot, of course, that the intimacy between the late Spanish king and certain lancers is a matter of romantic history. They were not counting, to be sure, on Alfonso's fondness for the same sort of thing.

Hostility Overcome by Gentleness. Thus Victoria stepped into an atmosphere of cordial hostility. All this she has overcome; her good English gentleness, patience and virtuous domesticity has melted away the objections of the aristocrats. But other troubles and worse assail her now. She cannot but know the leanings of her royal husband and cannot but grieve at them, for, even though the hot blood of a Spaniard may think little of gallivanting, the cooler veins of England and Germany must shrink. Victoria is not happy, even with her children and the respect of her people.

One of the vows exacted of the woman who marries a Spanish king is that she will bear him as many children as possible. This vow Victoria took and the regularly growing family of the young monarch attests her fidelity of promise.

A queen is different from any other woman, especially if she be young. Ena of Battenberg was a serious but

dead, there was no opera in the Spanish capital at the time. At another time she was seen leaving a little-used portal of the royal palace. Still later she reappeared in Paris concurrently with the return of the gay M. Lamy.

Ludwig's Case an Example? Even if Lamy is no other than Alfonso, and that there was no opera in Madrid, and that she was seen coming from the palace, one must conclude no worse than that the monarch is fond of good singing and took her to Madrid with him to hear more of her voice where the vulgar audiences would not disturb his enjoyment. Ludwig of Bavaria sat alone in a theater for months of nights listening to Wagner's music and going mad. Why not Alfonso?

The late King Edward of England, who was burdened with no great reputation for prissiness, noticed on Alfonso's several visits to him that the Spaniard was quite as fond of the glances of chorus girls as of polo. The English are a polite, constrained people. They do not gossip like their French neighbors, so one hears little of the sequel to the things King Edward noticed.

And all of this goes to show merely that Europe has not yet been stripped



of its last gay king. Even if George of England is a puritan and his wife, Mary, a prude; even if the czar is a coward; even if Franz Josef is preparing for the grave; even if William of Germany is busy with war and politics; even, ah! even if Leopold is dead and dust, we still have Alfonso. He is all the gay could wish, a sport, a sportsman, a boulevardier, a risker of life and limb and reputation. He plays polo, tennis, golf, drives motor boats, fast automobiles and would like to take a flyer in airships (how appropriate!) He looks as well on a Paris boulevard as a nice looking commoner. What more can the sybarite conscience ask of a mere king?—New York World.

Poor Way to Moistens Stamps. "Don't lick stamps," is the advice of a medical journal. "The adhesive stamp is a sanitary blunder," according to the authority, which admits, however, that it is a business necessity. "The habit is opposed to a common sense of cleanliness," the writer continues, "let alone what bacteriological requirements may teach. No persons need lick a stamp if they seriously make up their minds never to do so, but unfortunately the use of stamps has created a habit which, once contracted, is difficult to avoid. The habit of licking stamps is, in fact, practically universal, and few people consider it an offense against good manners. There are several devices which are intended to obviate the licking of a stamp, but their adoption is comparatively rare. Licking envelopes is equally objectionable, and it is time that human ingenuity found a convenient way of sealing a paper cover or of attaching a stamp which shall not require the aid of the saliva."

Tea Drinking in Siam. Tea is to be found in every tent and dwelling in Siam. There is always a kettle on the fire filled with tea and prepared for drinking, which is done by adding milk, butter and salt.

This is their way of fixing this beverage, and is said to be pleasant after one becomes accustomed to it. A peculiar mode of hospitality is shown by these people in reference to their tea. It is always at the disposal of every stranger and traveler. He need not ask for it. Neither is it expected that he should, but he must have his own cup.

This is imperative and accordingly every one carries a cup with him at all times. Some of these utensils are marvels of workmanship and are highly valued. They are generally made of some fine grained wood and sometimes are lined with silver and gold.

Night Caps for the Roses. Remarkable are the pains which one English amateur gardener takes to protect his pet roses from the sun, the rain and heavy dew. He gives each rose a night cap. Alongside each of the rose bushes an upright stake is driven into the ground with arms from which are suspended waterproof cones. The cones are adjusted so that each one acts as an umbrella or sunshade for the rose it is to protect. In the morning the cones are taken off. If the sun is too strong in the middle of the day the cones are put on again. They are always in place in case of a heavy shower, and at night each goes to sleep beneath its protecting cone, where the heavy dew cannot spoil its shape and beauty.

FAVORS LOWERING OF TARIFF RATES

PRESIDENT TAFT, IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, ADVOCATES REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

SCHEDULE K UNDER FIRE

In Communication to Congress, Chief Executive Indorses Conclusions Arrived at by the Recently Created Tariff Board.

Washington.—In transmitting to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K the president accompanied it with the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the tariff and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Presidential Appointments.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs at home and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

Advocate Reduction of Rates.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates. The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by the specific rate on the grease pound, i. e., unscoured—operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 21 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$11. The merchandise part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 50 per cent, as some wool does, then the duty on such a case would amount to \$11 on 50 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 25 per cent, it would be \$11 on 75 pounds of wool and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty.

Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its accurate content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

The report shows that the duties on holk, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are adjusted to the rate of 21 cents on scoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool

is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the rates paid on the clean content of wool actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

Some Duties Prohibitory.

The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 54 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent, with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent, and on some cheap goods to over 300 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high ad valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$4.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$78.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$113.74; or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$9.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The finds show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. As a protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that no equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee.

I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens the world over. It is a monument to the industry, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such a board permanent in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economic world.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proposed with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 30, 1911.

Opera Houses in Europe.

Milan, with a population of something less than 500,000 persons, patronizes the year around four opera houses—La Scala, with a seating capacity of 3,600; the others with somewhat less capacity. Naples, with a population of about 700,000, including its suburbs, maintains as many opera houses as does Milan. Nice, in France, with a population of about 80,000, has a famous open house. Brussels, Dresden, Amsterdam, in fact, all the small cities of Europe, have one or more opera houses. The same is true in Spain, Russia and the South American states. The majority of these opera houses are old, La Scala, for instance, having been founded in 1778; San Carlo, in Naples, in 1737. In Germany music is founded on such a classic basis that every considerable town in that empire has its opera house.

Love and a Looking Glass.

They had been married in November.

"Did you see anything that particularly struck your fancy when you were looking around the shops today, sweetheart?" asked the young husband on his wife's return from a round of Christmas shopping.

"Well," she replied, "I saw something extremely pretty in looking glasses."

"I have no doubt you did," he observed, "if you looked into them."—Liverpool Mercury

PO-MO-NA RELIEVED ALL LUNG AND THROAT PAIN

Later effected permanent relief and warded off Tuberculosis.

The case below is only one of the many dangerous cases that could be avoided.

Dr. J. H. Holman of Little Rock, Ark., under date of March 31, 1909, writes in part:

"I have prescribed your Consumption remedy to a well developed Consumptive. Her condition was of such character as to confine her to her bed. She has used your remedy for only two weeks, and I have no hesitancy in saying that your remedy has made a wonderful change in her condition. It is the one remedy that will in any manner destroy the malarial."

Tuberculosis is merely an aggravated weakness of the weaker organs and if in the early stages or at first indications of Consumption PO-MO-NA is taken the patient finds that it aids the system on the scientific plan—first relieves immediate cough or pain and then rebuilds the other organs and at last expels all germs by the mere strength of the organ itself. PO-MO-NA gives the system the same benefit of a western trip.

On sale by all druggists.

Shakespeare Footnote.

Ole Mammy Lize was dusting the southern woman's drawing room. She came to a small bronze bust of Shakespeare and began carefully going over him with her rag.

"Mis' Juliet, chile, who am dis yere gemmun?"

"That is Shakespeare, Lize, a wonderful poet who died centuries ago."

"Dat him, missy? Lor', I'se done heyar o' Mistah Shakespeare a lot ob times. Everbody seems to know him. Deed, I done heyar so much 'bout him dat I alius thought he was a white gemmun."

The First Thing.

The schoolmaster said: "You are very slow, George. Now, if you don't answer the next question in ten minutes, I'll give you a taste of this cane. If you put 40 eggs into an incubator and nine-tenths of them hatched, what would you get?"

The master had only counted four when George said:

"Well, first thing, with all them chickens about, I'd get a brick and a string and drown our cat."

Money Saved is Money Made.

Dr. Wm. Self, of Webster, N. C., an old practitioner of medicine, tells us that after many years' experience in medicine he finds it money saved to his patients to use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, colds and consumption, Whooping Cough, etc.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.

Another French Revolution.

A number of girls have demanded admission to the French military academy.

The time may be coming when the daughter of the regiment will give way to the son, and when the romantic canteen bouncer will wear whiskers.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA

AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM Take the Old Standard GROVER TARTER'S CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing the strength of the tonic and its action on the system, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 10 cents.

Storm Note.

Little Harold Hillside looked out of the window at the snowstorm last Monday morning and exclaimed, "Oh, look at the blizzard!"—Newark News.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Don't waste time trying to kill two birds with one stone. Stones are more plentiful than birds.

Most women like the villain better than the hero.



DOCTORS know that Oxidine is a most dependable system-cleansing tonic.

Most useful in stirring up lazy livers, sluggish bowels and kidneys, weak stomachs. Its effects are quick, safe, sure and permanent.

OXIDINE —a bottle proves.

The specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever and all diseases due to disorders of liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys.

50c. At Your Druggists THE BEEHIVE DISPENSARY, Waco, Texas.

PISO'S will immediately relieve COUGHS & COLDS



a candle to the goings of the old Belgian. But not for that reason should he feel discouragement. He is young, and—revolutionists being considerable meanwhile—he has time.

Alfonso's Inheritance.

Alfonso began to betray interest in things that young kings should eschew early in life. He came by the inclination honestly. Alfonso XII. wasn't so slow. Files of newspaper clippings which got not more than half a dozen years into antiquity contain the record of his children by a morganatic wife selling for recognition or legitimization or something like that, and memory, if it stretch itself about thirty years, would drag forth a good many whisper-worthy stories of the Spanish king who died before the heir, the present Alfonso, was born.

Probably the only melancholy figure in this scene is the fair-haired, patient queen, who was Ena of Battenberg. She is the mother of four of Alfonso's children. Life to her consists mainly of the duties of the household and the nursery. It may be true that this is by all odds the great sphere for a woman, yet it is hardly in accord with what a queen might expect.

Queen Victoria, when she first came to Spain to share the throne of Alfonso

As Monsieur Lamy.

pleasure-loving princess; probably she is a pleasure-loving woman. Even so it might not be so tragic to devote a life entirely to the rearing of a family if the king himself made less of ulterior matters. But the fate of a woman pledged to a large family and a philandering husband is hardly what the usual mind would look upon as happy.

Speaking of newspaper clippings, a number bearing on this matter bear cautions worth copying:

"Young King is Wild; Dignified Spanish Ministry Likely to Get Many Shocks; Priests are Horrified; Boy Monarch Mocks at Holy Relics and Scouts Traditions of the Church; Shows His Father's Traits; Haughty Dona Are Apprehensive of Court Scandals When Their Ruler Realizes His Full Power." "Spain's King is Merry While Subjects Mourn; Joyful Times at Ritz." "Peter Pan Alfonso Never Will Grow Up." "King to Do Paris as Suits His Fancy; Court Finds Him Wayward; Signs for American Bride." "Alfonso the Fickle." "King in Paris Incognito a Treat to Boulevardiers."

Under each of these captions is a story, more or less spicy, dealing with some scandalous thing the young Spaniard has done.

Concerning the Mysterious Lamy.

There is a story current in Paris, which may not have been told before, of a certain mysterious Mons. Lamy, who goes and comes and spends money freely, and is the gayest of the gay, and then drops back to obscurity. No one appears to know much about him except that he gets a good deal of suspicious deference from those who are very close to him. He disappears for months at a time only to turn up again, prosperous, gay and blithe as ever. And—hush! scandal! He bears a striking resemblance to Alfonso of Spain. Some are even so lacking in tact as to whisper that the mystic M. Lamy is none other than the Spanish king. But who in this skeptic age pays the least attention to the gossip?

And there is another little story of a beautiful black-eyed singer of Paris, who left once about the time M. Lamy went on one of his periodic hibernations. Later some Parisians who are in the habit of knowing the notables—boulevard notables—banned upon the singer in Madrid. She was not singing there; in-